FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GALTIERI COULD BRING COUNTRY CLOSER TO U.S., WEST

PY081756 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "A Move to the West"]

[Text] The visit of three U.S. senators--one of them the Senate Majority leader--so early in the presidency of General Leopoldo Galtieri, may well be taken as a sign of redoubled efforts to substantially improve relations between Buenos Aires and Washington. General Galtieri who lived in the United States for two years while on an assignment for the Argentine Army, apparently likes Americans and America and is understood to be a great believer in many of the principles of society and government which are generally connected with the United States. It has been pretty obvious too, that the United States, under the administration of President Ronald Reagan and with General Alexander Haig as secretary of state, has taken a liking to General Galtieri. On his recent trip to the United States, before he became president, General Galtieri either received a much better press or was much more abicably embraced by top U.S. officials than was General Roberto Viola when the latter made a similar trip in early 1980. Both trips, it is evident, were meant to be image-builders both at home and abroad. But it was also obvious that the first fizzled out while the second was a smashing success. This was perhaps due, in part, to the difference in personalities of the two men and also to General Galtieri's greater knowledge of the United States. General Viola's retiring, severe manner was probably no match for the kind of easy informality Americans are accustomed to, while General Galtieri, with his military stature, ready smile, and tough yet open manner is the kind of Hollywood style general that conservative Americans might find appealing.

At any rate, it seems that General Galtieri's administration might very well signal a marked improvement in U.S.-Argentine relations, particularly since his own pro-American stance is enhanced by the fact that his Economy Minister Roberto Alemann is applying the kind of economic programme (including reduction of state intervention in business, the freeing of exchange markets and the promotion of free trade, among other things) which tends to be favoured by the United States Government. The Galtieri administration also -- though it is still too early to tell just how far it intends to take this -- appears much more ready to back U.S. stances on regional and world controversies than the previous two "process" governments which have been conspicuously noncommittal.

What this government could end up doing for the nation as a whole, if it pushes some of the better ideas in its early policy statements and intimations is to define the country's geopolitical position, instead of permitting the nation to continue to bend curiously in the gale-force winds of political and economic convenience. By actually committing itself to a set of international ideals instead of seeking, as it often has in the past, to be an island of easy neutrality, could make Argentina a strong regional leader, clearly identified with the West. Such a definition of policy would help remove Argentina from the leftist-influenced political dumping grounds of so-called "nonaligned" nations in which it should never have placed itself in the first place. Argentina's spot is in the West, but it is a spot which must be earned through a clear statement of principles and continuous actions to back the statement up.

U.S. SENATORS' VISIT, DEPARTURE REPORTED

PY110014 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] The delegation of United States senators whose visit to Argentina came to an end yesterday said both countries have agreed on the need to help the Government of El Salvador and to "put an end to Cuban intervention in Central America."

In a statement signed by Republican Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and issued shortly before leaving, the senators said the most important point of agreement reached has been "the mutual degree of understanding between Argentina and the United States on the need to face the dangers threatening Western countries."

The other two members of the delegation were Republican Paul Laxalt and Democrat Ernest Hollings. The statement said U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig would be briefed on the impressions the senators received during their 48-hour visit to Argentina. The senators, who left for Chile yesterday, said they were taking with them "an impression of the enormous economic potential of Argentina."

The delegation had lunch on Wednesday with President Leopoldo Galtieri, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Economy Minister Roberto Alemann.

Before leaving, Baker said yesterday that Argentina is "an extremely important Latin American country" for the United States and that "we must understand its problems to be able to analyze the situation in the future."

Asked whether U.S. policy on human rights had changed under the Reagan administration, Baker said it had not, adding that "form has changed."

Frugoli Meets With Senators

PY091318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli stated today that the interest shown by representatives of the defense committees of the U.S. Congress--which are made up of Republicans and Democrats--in contacting American countries is a very favorable fact.

Frugoli was consulted today at the metropolitan airport before leaving for Mendoza on the meeting he held with the U.S. representatives. He said it was mainly a protocol meeting where reference was made to continental defense matters and particularly to the entire Southern Cone.

He added that the need for understanding between the various southern countries and the United States was also mentioned and that in the particular case of Argentina, current relations run smoothly, there is understanding and therefore the traditional friendship existing between the two countries has been restored.

Concerning Marxist infiltration in America he said that he touched on the problems that are affecting America, presently under attack based on an international strategy aimed at destroying free Western institutions. This should raise everyone's concern because it affects everyone and America is no exception. These are hardships several countries are enduring.

Finally, before departing on the Argentine airlines at 1845, Frugoli said that these personal contacts facilitate understanding and that the analysis of common problems aids understanding between the two peoples and the two countries.

MRS PERON'S PERMIT TO RESIDE ABROAD EXTENDED

PY082045 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Mrs Peron's permit to reside in Spain has been extended. Federal Judge Pedro Narvaez has decided to extend the former president's permit to remain out of the country for another 90 days.

The request had been submitted by her lawyers and the permit has been extended until 6 April.

OPPOSITION TO ALEMANN'S ECONOMIC MEASURES GROWS

PY080026 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Former president of the nation, Lt General Juan Carlos Ongania, said in La Plata that the present military process is finished and forecast that liberalism in Argentina is coming to an end.

Ongania made this statement while speaking in that city to a group of businessmen and politicians. He added that there would be a spirited debate in the coming months between "liberalism and populism."

Criticism of the measures adopted by the present government have been rife both in the federal capital and in the provinces during the past couple of days.

The Union of State Workers issued a statement to the effect that it completely repudiated the economic plan of Dr Roberto Alemann because it was "a new exponent of a policy of hunger, misery and repression which has been in force since 24 March 1976."

The union called upon all state workers to stage a common front and leave all petty differences aside in order to face what it calls "a dramatic situation."

It also calls upon the CGT, (General Labor Confederation) the 62 organizations, Peronist groups, the multi-party organization and other national sectors to express their support of state workers.

The document follows the announcement by the economy minister that there will be no pay rises for state workers until further notice, and the situation of state workers in the event that state-owned enterprises are turned over to private enterprise. [Sentence as published] Finally the statement says the government is determined to make the workers pay for the crisis which they (the military) provoked.

The CGT is preparing a statement denouncing the government's policy. This will be issued jointly with the 62 organizations and the Justicialist Party, according to well-informed sources.

In the meantime, Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT, commenced a round of talks with state employee union leaders to discuss the strategy to be employed to oppose recent government measures, specially those concerning the freezing of wages.

In a telephone interview with the Cordoba newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, Ubaldini said that the workers would never cease to struggle against injustice, and that their leaders were determined to defend the rights of the people.

Ongania Under Arrest

PY081933 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (NA) -- A reliable military source this afternoon reported that former president Juan Carlos Ongania will be under arrest for 30 days at a southern military unit.

The arrest has been ordered by the army commander in chief because of the remarks General Ongania made 2 days ago in La Plata where he stated that the current process "is finished" and called for a new power structure.

LA PRENSA Comment

PY091426 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Campaign Against Alemann"]

[Excerpts] The "Hindering Machine" (an accurate title by author Perina) has already become operational. Yesterday in circles close to the government we were led to believe that the developmentist sector as well as military circles linked to Geneal Viola and former Interior Minister General Liendo are stirring up a campaign against Mr Alemann and thus against Galtieri himself and his political plans.

As far as we can make out it is quite probable that by March, or before then, these groups will join the Peronist unions and the Alfonsin-led faction to create an antigovernment movement, or at least a "passive resistance" in order to prevent the new team from consolidating itself during the first 6 months.

The developmentists' confusing maneuvers started yesterday with a series of rumors about a meeting Bustamante, who at one time was linked to Martinez de Hoz and is now a member of Alemann's cabinet, had with Frigerio. According to the mentioned rumor, nothing less than the petroleum policy was discussed during the meeting in which Bustamante allegedly tried to soften the developmentists' opposition. The same circles also hinted that Alemann's aides will shortly meet with Alfonsin and various Peronist leaders. Naturally the Economy Ministry promptly denied the rumor which, as we were able to find out, was completely false. But the truth is that with this rumor the developmentist sector -- civilian and military -- was able to stir up the already somewhat turbulent waters of the various "fronts" of the "process." As if this were not enough, this issue coincided with the first statements General Viola made after he was ousted which undoubtedly were aimed at pointing out his disagreement with the current regime's leadership.

As far as we can make out, Alemann is also the target of other pressures, some of which are being excerted by groups that are allegedly his allies.

Another of the elements of the anti-Alemann campaign centers around the president's order that retired or active duty military officers who are at the head of state-owned enterprises resign. As far as we can make out there is a desire, especially within the armed forces, to hold the minister responsible for this decision despite the fact that Alemann is obviously determined to "respect the jurisdictions" -- this was stated by one of Alemann's aids -- of the public works and services minister who is in charge of those enterprises. There is undoubtedly a desire to stir up antagonism through these means against the minister in military sectors which are rapidly adopting a similar position to that of the state enterprises workers' unions such as that headed by Baldassini, which today will discuss its future position -- which is believed will be quite firm -- in view of the official restrictions.

GOVERNMENT DENATIONALIZATION PLANS REPORTED

PY110045 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] The government has decided to step up the pace on its purported denationalization of state companies, official spokesmen said yesterday.

Two petrochemical plants, "General Mosconi" and Rio Tercero", and one copper, gold and silver mine in Catamarca will be put up for sale shortly, government house spokesmen said.

Austral, a local airline, will also be sold in the near future, and more flights will be allotted to it so as to make it more attractive to potential buyers, sources said.

Several score buildings currently occupied by state entities, the sources said, will also be sold, while personnel working there will be paid severance compensation before the organizations are dismantled.

The military government headed by President Leopoldo Galtieri has asked all state trustees in state companies to resign and is readying to appoint civilians as their replacements.

The state railways will be headed by Bernardo Loitegui, an engineer who served as public works secretary in the administration of General Juan Carlos Ongania, between 1966 and 1970.

Loitegui has said the railways must be turned into a mixed state-private company first and then completely denationalized.

The spokesmen also said gas exploitation in Argentina will be denationalized and that several foreign banks have already pledged their support for the financing of new gas projects.

"De-bureaucratization", they said, will shrink the boards of directors of state organizations and companies, especially as far as the number of military men on them is concerned.

Sixty percent of economic activity in Argentina is in the hands of the state and the fiscal deficit was more than seven percent of the gross domestic product in 1981, private sector sources have said.

Galtieri said on Friday that "We don't want to be world champions of inflation", in an obvious reference to his decision to drastically slash public spending.

The government has already announced there will be no new investments in public works and that those currently being carried out will be revised and assigned priority orders.

Politicians have criticized the government's plan, pointing out that it could worsen unemployment and recession problems currently afflicting the country.

Unemployment currently stands at five percent of economically active Argentines, according to official sources, but union men, politicians and businessmen have put the figure at 11 percent.

Over 50 percent of Argentina's industrial capacity is idle.

CGT'S YEAREND COMMUNIQUE ON HOW TO SAVE COUNTRY

PY081136 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (NA) -- The General Labor Confederation (CGT) has stated that "the changing of people" in the government is useless, "above all if what they seek to achieve is a liberal restoration hidden behind such failures as 'the return to the sources' or the 'ratification of the principles,' since what the country needs is an in-depth review of the current philosophy."

The CGT believes that there is a "power vacuum" which can only be made up for with "the launching of a political timetable ending with the reestablishment of a government freely elected by the people, with no delays, exclusions or tutelary actions."

The CGT voices its position through a yearend communique which summarizes 1981 events and which says that "inflation, instability and the destruction of the internal market, among other reasons, have influenced business breakdowns." Therefore, it adds, "today we witness the Dantesque show of equipment that is modern but rusting and idle equipment that is obsolete in factories surrounded by growing unemployment, misery, people outside the social stream, children's mortality, among other social scourges."

The CGT communique includes a proposal to save Argentina. It demands free elections together with the political timetable and states that "the government will have to adjust its actions respecting the rights and guarantees consecrated in our constitution. For this purpose, the curfew will have to be lifted "as well as all the repressive legislation in force," and the government will have to "release those detainees charged with engaging in political or labor union activity and give a definitive clarification of the problem of the missing persons."

In the economic area, the communique concludes, "the policy started in April 1976 must definitely be abolished and a plan should be implemented for reviving the productive system, restoring the lost purchasing power of wages and achieving full employment."

PRESIDENT TAKES OVER ARMED FORCES COMMAND

PY082318 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] President Celso Torrelio Villa said today that the strengthening of the armed forces is essential and that it cannot be delayed in order to preserve the integrity, the peace and the well-being of the Bolivian nation and people. He made this statement at a ceremony where he took over as armed forces commander in chief. The ceremony was held in the flags room of the army general headquarters and it was attended by the army, air force and navy commanders in chief, military chiefs and officers, military attaches from friendly countries and government officials.

President Torrelio Villa said that at the present historical moment the armed forces have undertaken an active role involving considerable responsibility not only in the military sector but above all in the ruling of the country.

[Begin Torrelio recording] In this respect, our constant concern as responsible leaders who should also give an example in every one of our actions will be to achieve, in as short as time as possible, the optimum preparation of all of our forces for the defense of the peace, the integrity, the sovereignty and the well-being of our beloved fatherland. The strengthening of the military institution is essential, and it cannot be delayed since it is the armed sector of the Bolivian people. We are aware of the economic crisis the country is going through, which, however, cannot be blamed on the present government but on past mistakes. [end recording]

He stressed that national history teaches us that Bolivia's territorial integrity has been violated at various times, which is evidence of the inescapable need to preserve the nation's security, sovereignty and internal well-being.

[Begin Torrelio recording] As soldiers and as Bolivians we cannot permit this situation to continue. Our first obligation is to furnish our armed forces with all essential means for the keeping of peace, which is the Bolivian people's permanent aspiration. Doing this will mean fulfilling our specific functions. [end recording]

President Torrelio Villa then made reference to the historical reasons for the return of the armed forces to the nation's government.

[Begin Torrelio recording] History has, however, assigned us once again the duty of ruling the country. We will fulfill it with the same responsibility since, being part of the nation, we have never been detached from its fate and our actions have been and will be constantly aimed at its comprehensive development. [end recording]

The president said that in order to achieve this goal it is necessary for the members of the military institution to observe iron discipline, a stronger esprit de corps, respect for laws and regulations and faithful obedience to the armed forces regular commanders.

[Begin Torrelio recording] As professional soldiers fully dedicated to the preservation of the fatherland we should also make an appeal to the Bolivian people, to that people we indissolubly belong to: we will overcome backwardness, anarchy and disunity only if we unite behind the basic principles of nationality and Bolivianism, working hard in a peaceful atmosphere which will allow us to put the best of our capacity at the service of the socioeconomic development, which we should achieve without any delay. [end recording]

Finally, the Bolivian armed forces commander in chief called upon his comrades in the military to unite in order to meet the historical challenge posed to the country.

[Begin Torrelio recording] Messrs generals, admirals, chief, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the nation's armed forces: In this hour of decisive importance for our fatherland and our institution, with all my heart I call upon my comrades from the armed forces and the Bolivian people to meet the present historical challenge in order to lead our nation to greatness and to have the most profound faith in its higher destiny, and to always strengthen the genuine principles which guide our noble and beloved Bolivia. [end recording]

SOVIET DELEGATION ON PLANT PROBLEMS ARRIVES

PY080027 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has announced the arrival of a high-ranking Soviet delegation to discuss the technical, administrative and legal proposals presented by this state enterprise. COMIBOL is trying to solve problems at the volatilization plant in La Palca caused by the escape of lethal gas, which has forced the closing of that enterprise.

According to a communique, the Soviet delegation will arrive at the El Alto International Airport today. The delegation is made up of experts from Mashinoexport. It is made up of Oleg Vasiliyeuskiy, director general of Mashinoexport; (Boris Deredenskiy), director of the volatilization plant of La Palca; engineer (Boris Kulygin), representative of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy; and engineer (Aleksandr Drosdov).

The Soviet representatives, whose visit was requested in November 1981, will hold talks with representatives of the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Bolivian state compnay COMIBOL, and executives of La Palca.

COMIBOL has reported that with the presence of the Soviet representatives, an agreement will be reached to solve the problems with the operation of the plant, which ceased activities 15 December. This stoppage has affected the production program prepared by COMIBOL, and has caused economic losses to the institution.

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN SEIZED DOCUMENTS TO UNHCR

PY081935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported in this capital today that the Bolivian Government will return the documents seized from the office of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] during a raid carried out after a New Year's party. This promise was made by Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia to UNHCR regional delegate Roberto Rodriguez, who is visiting the country. The raid was carried out at the house of UNHCR representative in La Pa, U.S. citizen Lee Romero de Rea. Some 34 persons were detained, 20 of whom have already been set free, it was noted.

PROTEST TO CHILE ON PORT CHARGES TO BE FILED

PY081454 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jan (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero stated here today that Bolivia will present a formal protest to Chilean officials regarding the announced increase in port handling charges in Arica.

Gonzalo Romero stated that the measure will directly affect Bolivian trade, and that it could cause an increase in prices of all products imported through that Pacific Ocean port. The use of the Port of Arica for Bolivian trade is due to the Bolivian landlocked problem caused by the Pacific war a century ago when Chile fought against Peru and Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT TERMINATES AIR AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY090242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Jan (TELAM) -- The Brazilian Government has terminated an air agreement with the United States after President Ronald Reagan decided that another U.S. company, American Airlines, would operate on the Rio de Janeiro route.

The reason for ending the agreement, which was signed in 1946, was revealed today in official circles connected with the renegotiation of the agreement, which will begin in Washington on 27 January.

The source explained that the inclusion of American Airlines in the Brazil-United States air traffic was the straw that broke the camel's back because it is the third U.S. company -- in addition to Braniff and Pan American -- flying this route versus only one Brazilian airline, Varig.

When the renegotiation talks begin Brazil will offer as an emergency solution the establishment of a mechanism that will permit the continuation of regular flights between the two countries even after the expiration of the agreement next May, the source said.

The object of this proposal is to prevent the collapse of service while a new agreement remains to be reached, the source explained.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UK

PY080140 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 7 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] London -- A protocol of cooperation in the nuclear energy field has been signed between Brazil and Great Britain which promises to bring waste separation and fusion technology to the Brazilian nuclear program.

The accord was firmed between Brazil's Minister of Foreign Relations Saraiva Guerreiro and Britain's Lord Carrington, and the technology gained through the agreement may serve to reduce the cost of the nuclear program according to Itamaraty.

Specific areas which may be included in future transfers of atomic waste, storage of atomic waste materials, and research in the field of nuclear fusion. [sentence as published] England is considered to be a leader in the technology of waste treatment and storage technology.

It was clarified that the accord does not supplant the West German agreement in any way, and the application of British technology will not be restricted to any one reactor.

This will be the first agreement specifically made between the two countries, although an English group is part of URENCO, the company supplying enrichment services to Brazil.

XINGU AIRCRAFT BOUGHT BY FRENCH NAVY

PY082015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 7 Jan (TELAM) -- The Brazilian-built Xingu training plane will be the first aircraft of Latin American origin to be used by the navy of a European country, according to a report today by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER).

The report adds that this year 11 Xingu aircraft will begin service with the French navy, where they will be used to train officers of the Naval Air Force.

STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET REQUIREMENT TO BE EASED

PY081941 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Deputy Prisco Viana, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] secretary general, said yesterday in Brasilia that the government will ease the provisions of the straight party ticket vote for the November elections by submitting a draft law in this regard to Congress in March. This draft will enable voters to divide the straight party ticket vote into two blocks: one for the proportional elections (of councilmen, state and federal deputies); the other for the majority election [elecicoes majoritarias] (of prefects, governors and senators). According to Prisco Viana who informed journalists that the government had already taken this decision, the easing of these provisions which are included in the electoral "package" will not distort the package or hinder the main objective of the Brazilian Government, which is stopping the creation of party coalitions.

GOVERNMENT'S ELECTORAL DRAFT PRACTICALLY PASSED

PY090219 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- In effect, the government's electoral reform bill has been already approved by the time limit mechanism. The opposition could not reach the minimum quorum of 211 deputies required for a vote on the bill last night and today there will not be any session to vote on it. Therefore, it will be automatically passed on Monday, the last day for the voting.

POLISH CREWMEN, PASSENGERS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY091511 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Paranagua, Brazil, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Seven crewmembers along with three passengers of the Polish ship Pradzynski asked the Brazilian Government for political asylum here today.

The 10 Poles made formal their request for asylum at the federal police office in this port of the State of Parana, where the Pradzynski is loading soybean meal earmarked for Poland.

In December 1981, 12 persons including crew members and passengers of two Polish merchant ships also sought political asylum in Brazil.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON END OF KENNEDY AMENDMENT

PY061220 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Defense Minister Carlos Forestier said that the abrogation of the Kennedy Amendment is very favorable both for Chile and for the United States. He made this statement upon being questioned on the subject at the end of a meeting which he held at the Foreign Ministry with acting Minister Sergio Covarruvias. This meeting was attended by the army, navy and air force chiefs of staff, Gen Enrique Morel, Rear Adm Maurice Poisson and Brg Gen Javier Lopetegui, respectively.

The defense minister explained that the meeting had been held to arrange the agenda of the visit of a group of U.S. congressmen who will arrive in the country next weekend. This delegation -- which will discuss defense matters -- is made up of 27 members of the House of Representatives and it is led by Democratic Leader Melvin Price.

General Forestier pointed out that this visit is of considerable importance since the delegation will convey in the United States the Chilean position on the subject.

On being asked if the visit was related to the report which this delegation must submit to the U.S. Executive Branch on the Kennedy Amendment, General Forestier stated that the sole object of the visit is for congressmen to familiarize themselves with the Chilean reality.

The national defense minister said that the lifting of the embargo is very favorable both for Chile and for the United States. He pointed out that now Chile will not have the opposition it had before to acquiring materiel from the United States and from the Panama Canal area and to engage in cultural exchanges with and attending courses in the United States and the Canal Zone.

MIR LEADER SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS IN PRISON

PY091650 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Chilean terrorist leader (Jose Benado Mendinski) has been condemned to 30 years in prison by Santiago military court Judge Gen Osvaldo Hernandez. The military court judge condemned the leader of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, to 15 years and 1 day in prison on charges of perpetrating seditious crimes in Santiago between March and September 1973. Moreover, he was condemned to another 15 years and 1 day in prison for illegally entering the country on 11 December 1978.

(Benado) was detained by security forces on Santa Rosa Avenue in (?La Pintana) sector during operations carried out to discover the whereabouts of terrorists who had carried out several attacks in the Santiago metropolitan area.

ONE PERSON DEAD IN SHOOTOUT WITH EXTREMISTS

PY071445 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] One person died and three were wounded in a confrontation between agents of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] and extremists. The event took place in a house located at 560 (D'Avila) Street, a few meters away from Recoleta Avenue, in the eastern sector of the capital.

CNI agents arrived at this location carrying out routine tasks. Upon reaching the house they were attacked by unidentified persons from inside with automatic weapons. The agents responded with their weapons thus triggering a long and violent confrontation.

According to unofficial reports, the final result was one person dead and three wounded. One of the wounded is reportedly a 7-year-old boy who was just passing by. The two wounded adults were taken immediately to the (Jose Joaquin de Aguirre) Hospital. They have not been identified as yet. Regarding the dead person, it was reported that he died on the way to the public assistance hospital.

According to some reports gathered at the place of confrontation, the house was being used as a security shelter by the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. Other reports point out, however, that a clandestine printing office belonging to the same terrorist group was operating in the house.

Further on Shootout

PY071841 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpts] It has been established that the person who was shot dead yesterday by members of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] was a dangerous terrorist.

According to information disclosed by official sources the terrorist has been identified as (Enrique Hernan Reyes Manrique), head of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] central apparatus.

The report also states that various projectiles and explosives in addition to subversive propaganda were found in the house on 658 (D'Avila) Street, where the shootout with the members of the CNI took place.

A woman identified as (Patricia Garzo Norambuma) who lived with the extremist was arrested in the same house.

At the time he was killed the extremist was carrying a forged identity document bearing the name (Efrain Garcia Bustos), a "Taurus" revolver and a handgrenade which he was unable to activate. The gun belonged to carabinero (Jorge Milte Ascencio) of the (Bilbao) post, from whom it had been seized on 22 June 1981 during the extremist attack on the 17th carabinero precinct, the 11th police investigations precinct and the holdup at the state bank on Apoquindo and Manquehue Streets.

The extremist's police record had its first entry in September 1973 when he was arrested under charges of infiltrating the Chilean Air Force, where he held the rank of corporal. The Chilean Air Force's court martial sentenced him to 10 years and 1 day imprisonment, but his sentence was lifted in 1975 and he left for the United Kingdom in November of that same year. It is believed that he then returned to Chile in a clandestine manner as a member of MIR's central apparatus.

AIR FORCE SQUAD LEAVES FOR ANTARCTIC

PY071908 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A squad of the Chilean Air Force has travelled to the Antarctic where it will carry out scientific research and will safeguard national sovereignty during the coming 12 months.

The squad is made up of 21 air force officers and 4 civilians headed by Capt (Ricardo Rojas Benitez).

LEMOS SIMMONDS BLAMES ARMS RACE ON CUBA

PA090222 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota--Today Colombia regretted that Latin America has entered into the disastrous and dangerous arms buidup race. Through Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Colombia said that proof of this is the recent French supply of weapons to Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, the Colombian foreign minister expressed the hope that these actions, which divert the resources that could be used in various social areas, will not continue to have an impact on the lives of our countries. Lemos Simmonds added that any arms purchase necessarily creates tension among countries. He added that this situation could be easily overcome by replacing the policy of intimidation with one of dialogue and respect of the principles of international law.

Colombia blamed Cuba for the arms race in Latin America. It said that Cuba was the one which began to arm to the teeth and now tries to justifye the purchase of weapons by other countries. In this way, Colombia referred to the large arms buildup by Cuba. Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds noted that Cuba facilitates the infiltration of subsersives in countries of the continent and he said that there is no doubt that Cuban troops have infiltrated Central American countries.

Lemos Simmonds reiterated Colombia's respect for international law and noted that Colombia's warnings several months ago about the dangers of the arms race were not based on fiction but on situations that have now been fully proven.

The foreign minister also said today that he is satisfied with the way that Colombia's prestige has increased in the Caribbean area. He said that in the future no plan dealing with that area can be designed without the participation of Colombia, a key country in the region's economic and political development. Lemos Simmonds said that Colombia's prestige was demonstrated during the recent visit by U.S. legislators who met with him in his office. He defended the principle of nonintervention which Colombia has always advocated and he called attention to nonclassical intervenionism which he said is equally dangerous and must be effectively controlled.

PASTRANA, GOMEZ HURTADO TO APPEAR TOGETHER

PA081440 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota--The national leaders of the Conservative Party, former President Pastrana Borrero and Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, will appear today in public together for the first time since resolving their 30-year differences last November. The two leaders will accompany Conservative candidate Belisario Betancur at a political rally in Sincelejo, expected to be attended by at least 10,000 supporters.

The Conservative candidate will present his social and economic development program for the Atlantic coast. Betancur will travel to Corozal at 1800 and from there he will head a caravan to Sincelejo, accompanied by Conservative legislators and leaders of the seven Atlantic coast departments.

CONSERVATIVES CRITICIZE CONTRACT WITH USSR

PA090447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Orlando Villar Jimenez report from Sincelejo]

[Excerpt] The Conservative Party and national presidential candidate Belisario Betancur Cuartas, today proposed that Colombia modify or cancel the contract with the Soviet Union for the (URRA) project [not further identified]. This proposal was made by the chairman of the Conservative National Directorate, (Carlos Martinez Siman) and by candidate Belisario Betancur at a large rally in the main plaza of Sincelejo, capital of Sucre Department.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ELECTORAL CALENDAR

PA100321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 9 Jan (EFE) -- The Colombian Government today established the most important dates on the 1982 electoral calendar.

Gen Gerardo Ayerbe Chaux (ret), the national civil registrar, confirmed to EFE that the presidential election will be held on 30 May and the election for other public posts on 14 March.

Ayerbe Chaux also said that the deadline for the registration of candidates for senator, representative, departmental assemblyman and municipal councilman is 2 February.

The deadline for voter registration is 14 February and the deadline to modify the list of candidates for public posts is 4 March.

Ayerbe Chaux also said that voter registration and the assignment of polling places will resume on 15 March.

The deadline for registering presidential candidates is 26 April.

PETROLEUM NOT TO BE IMPORTED FROM MEXICO IN 1982

PA101846 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota--Colombia will not be importing petroleum from Mexico this year due to the oil's bad quality and the high prices that Mexico is demanding. This was disclosed by Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Rodado Noriega, who said that in view of this situation, Colombia will continue to depend solely on the imports from Venezuela, with which formal agreements have already been reached.

The minister also said that the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum throughout the country will lead to an increase in production and, therefore, the achievement of a high level of self-sufficiency. In this way, the Colombian petroleum enterprise will not have to make large expeditures to buy petroleum from other countries.

FARC AMBUSHES POLICE PATROL, KILLS FIVE

PA090426 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Five policemen were killed today near [word indistinct] when they were ambushed by a column of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. A lieutenant, a corporal and three soldiers were killed. The other five members of the patrol were wounded, it was officially revealed.

The members of the patrol were antinarcotics police on the way to (Necocleed) to set up an operation against the marijuana and cocaine traffic.

ULLOA: NO CABINET CHANGES; WILL ADDRESS NATION

PY091341 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias said yesterday that he may resign as prime minister and as economy and finance minister, but that for the time being he would not withdraw from political activity.

Ulloa Elias noted that he agrees with Senate President Javier Alva Orlandini who said that Cabinet members must be changed periodically. Ulloa said: I believe a periodic change in men is a logical procedure in a democratic government. Other and younger men should also be given the same opportunity.

He noted, however, that for the time being there will be no changes in the Cabinet and that President Belaunde supports all Cabinet members.

Moreover, he announced that tonight [as heard] he will deliver a message to the nation over national radio and television to inform the people about the economic policy to be enforced by the government in 1982 and its actions in 1981.

Prime Minister Ulloa Elias, therefore, denied persistent rumors that stated he was going to be replaced by Ambassador Celso Pastor de la Torre, who is presently in Lima.

WAR MINISTER REGRETS ARMS RACE OF NEIGHBORS

PY081505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 7 Jan (AFP) -- War Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra regretted here today the fact that some countries bordering Peru are purchasing weapons.

They are countries in the process of development and we are worried that they are diverting resources that could be well used in development programs, the minister stated. He also regretted this position because "they will also force us to spend more on weapons to maintain the balance that our sovereignty and integrity deserve."

He also commented on recent remarks by the Ecuadorean foreign minister on the Ecuadorean right over the Amazon. He stated that the Ecuadorean minister could speak about the right of navigation on the Amazon River, but not about the right of sovereignty over it. There is a protocol in this regard and Peru will see that it is respected at any cost, Minister Cisneros stated. He was referring to the protocol signed between Peru and Ecuador in 1942 in Rio de Janeiro.

TERRORISTS BLOW UP POWERLINE TOWER, SEIZE WEAPONS

PY081555 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 7 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported this afternoon that a high tension tower was blown up with dynamite last night by terrorists leaving the city of Jauja, central region of the country, without electricity.

Technicians of the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise [Electroperu] were trying to repair the tower today, but by late afternoon had not yet finished.

This attack is in addition to another recorded yesterday in Ayacucho, central-southern part of the nation, where a policeman was killed by a terrorist group. The group also seized his submachinegun.

The theft of weapons from policemen continued yesterday when a policeman was wounded during a terrorist attack in Ayacucho during which his submachine gun was taken. In Lima the submachinegun of a policeman who was guarding the Yugoslav Embassy was also seized yesterday, and it has been confirmed that three more submachine guns were stolen from the guards at the naval base in the neighboring port of Callao.

AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS 'SILVA VISA' HOLDERS' STATUS

FL081441 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0412 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's ambassador to Washington, Hugo B. Margain, has reported that the U.S. Government has no intention of staging mass deportations of Mexicans now working there under the so-called "Silva visa." The Secretariat of Foreign Relations made the announcement and indicated they had received a report from Margain regarding the "Silva visa" used by Mexican workers in the United States. The report explained that from 1968 to 1976, a large number of Cuba refugees received permanent resident status in the United States and were issued visas which were deducted from the immigration quota assigned to the entire American continent. This action affected many other applicants. One of those affected by the rule, Mexican Refugio Silva, filed a lawsuit with the North Illinois Federal District Court against the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The court then ordered the INS to replace the number of visas previously assigned to the Cuban refugees and assign them to other applicants from countries of the area within 2 years as of 9 November 1979. The 144,999 visas thus made available were reassigned among the various countries according to "historical proportion." In a period of 2 years, 115,271 Mexicans received visas thanks to the outcome of the Silva case.

When the [2-year] term expired, 69,117 Mexican applicants that were hoping for approval under the Silva case remained pending because the allotment of almost 150,000 visas had run out. As a result, these Mexicans are being informed by the INS to rectify their status in the United States. It is estimated that 50 percent of them will be able to get their visas through U.S. immigration law. As for the remainder, they will be treated on an individual basis.

However, Ambassador Margain reported that he has been assured there is no intention of carrying out mass deportations or dragnets against holders of the "Silva letters." Finally, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced that Ambassador Margain will return to Mexico next week to discuss matters regarding U.S.-Mexican relations with Secretary Jorge Castaneda and other officials.

CANDIDATE DE LA MADRID SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL081551 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0615 GMT 8 Jan 82

[By NOTIMEX correspondent Lorenzo Franco]

[Text] Palenque, Chiapas, 7 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Using the self-determination policy that Mexico has practiced in its international relations as a framework, Miguel de la Madrid tonight spoke on what Mexican relations with the United States, the socialist bloc, Spain and South America will be like in the next 6 years.

Interviewed by foreign journalists who accompanied him during the sixth leg of his popular consultation campaign here, the PRI's presidential candidate said that Mexico wants world peace and to this end wants to contribute to detente. "I believe that Mexico will have to go on making very serious efforts in the best of good faith to contribute to international detente, specially in the most critical regions of the world." Backing up his assertion, De la Madrid explained that at present we are not satisfied with the climate of tension existing in Central America and the Caribbean. "We have helped to make it less tense but we still view the situation with concern. This area is near to us not only in terms of geography but also in terms of history, race and culture."

The PRI candidate expressed full support for President Jose Lopez Portillo's Central American and Caribbean policy. Depending on the circumstances, should I be elected president, my objective will be the same.

De la Madrid described relations with the United States as crucial for our development "but, because the quality and size of our country allows us this aspiration, we also want to diversify our international relations and our economic relations in particular."

In this connection, he spoke of the rapprochment achieved in recent times with Canada and Spain. The break with the latter had been a source of sadness for Mexicans but at present relations are viewed as strategically valuable because the Iberian Peninsula is an important link with Europe, Africa and the Arab world. De la Madrid said that setting aside differences in their political and economic systems, Mexico had tried to broaden relations with the socialist community, but he acknowledged that we have not found concrete ways to broaden the relationship despite the good will that has always existed on both sides.

The candidate said that we are also interested in broadening our relations with the Pacific countries because Mexico has an extensive Pacific coastline and on this basis technical and economic assistance has been expanded with Japan. Asked why Mexico has no diplomatic ties with Chile, he answered bluntly: "We cannot accept treason and a state coup as sources of power." Lastly, he said that there are as many points of interest in relations with Spain as with other countries but that Mexico, and he in particular, continue to be as much indigenist as Hispanist.

GALVAN FORESEES NO ARMS PURCHASE IN 1982

PA100300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jan (EFE) -- The Mexican national defense secretary, Gen Felix Galvan, today announced that Mexico will purchase no weapons during 1982. He said this after stressing that his country's army and the air force are in "optimum" condition. The military chief noted that the ground as well as the air forces have been reorganized and modernized while at the same time the military communications have been reinforced and improved. Galvan said that two new transportation battalions, one armored reconnaissance regiment and one armored battalion to support the infantry, have been created.

He noted that the air force has already acquired 55 Swiss-made "Pilatus" planes, 12 U.S. "F-5E" fighter-bombers and several "B-727" transports. Part of the equipment acquired during 1981, including French "Panhard" combat vehicles and German armored vehicles, has not yet been delivered to Mexico.

PEOPLE INJURED IN PROTESTS AGAINST NEW MAYORS

FL081707 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1540 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Toluca, Mexico, 8 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The irresponsibility of officials in the governor's office has brought the negotiations to solve the problem in the municipalities of Ozumba, Isidro (Fabela) and Valle de Bravo to a standstill because they insist on keeping in office the mayors elected in the recent elections. This was disclosed by deputy director for government, Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, who indicated that negotiations are continuing but that it is difficult to determine when the conflict will be solved. Moreover, representatives of these municipalities said that the governor's office has been irregular in the talks.

Administrators of the Isidoro (Fabela) municipality said that the office had promised to send conciliators but they never showed up and that was why they had decided to stand outside the municipal palace and prevent the new officials from entering. No explanation has been given in Valle de Bravo about the role of the persons who were injured when the police evicted peasants who had been standing outside the palace to demand the resignation of the new mayor. Neither the attorney general's office or the governors' office have said a word on the subject.

EL SALVADOR

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Radio Interview

PA082250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1315 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco in San Salvador on 8 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Question broadcast in progress] .... internationally there is controversy over the French Government's sale of weapons to the Nicaraguan Government. The Radio Cadena YSKL News Center interviewed the Venezuelan foreign minister to learn his views. What does the foreign minister think of the French arms sale to Nicaragua?

[Answer] I have not come here to judge the attitude of the French Government. I cannot speak about that position right now. I have come to give clear, democratic, political and objective support to this country.

[Question] Since your visit to El Salvador is almost over, we would like to know how much truth there is to reports in Latin America that Venezuela is planning to buy F-16 fighter planes from the United States and that the U.S. Congress is debating this sale? What truth is there to Colombian charges that Venezuela is beginning a continental arms race?

[Answer] Regarding the arms race, I would like to state the following: For some time now, Venezuela has been modernizing its armed forces in the various fields and specialities. For example, in the past 6 years, Venezuela has acquired very modern (?missile-carrying) frigates for its navy. They are being delivered gradually. So far, five have been delivered. We are planning to purchase the F-16 planes for the air force. Those planes will also be delivered gradually. Countries with armed forces periodically have to update and modernize their equipment. Therefore, this cannot be interpreted as an arms race. Moreover, Carlos Lemos Simmonds, the Colombian foreign minister and my personal friend, recently said that Colombia does not resent this activity by Venezuela. Therefore, we cannot say that this is leading to an arms race.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you undoubtedly already know about the Salvadoran leftwing groups' refusal to participate in the elections that the government junta has scheduled for March 1982. Since you say that this visit demonstrates total support for the Salvadoran Government, we would like to know what you think of the leftwing group's refusal to participate in the elections.

[Answer] This electoral process is open; it is in full swing. It has been gradually overcoming some of the difficulties. It is hoped that in the end the difficulties which some armed groups might still present will be overcome. Therefore, one cannot accept that this situation to which you have referred is already a definite fact, something that will prevent a [word indistinct]. I am sure that in the end those who are against the electoral solution will be those who don't want (?to count).

[Question] It has repeatedly been said that the problem of El Salvador is geopolitical and that the future of democracy in Latin America is at risk in El Salvador. What is your personal opinion?

[Answer] It is true that this is one of the possibilities that is borne in mind when studying the various confrontations that currently exist in the world. It is evident that the conflict in El Salvador could form part of the East-West strategy to the extent that the geopolitical [word indistinct] of the area indicate that there are points of special geographic importance and significance. [words indistinct] could be extended in other directions to the rest of the countries of the region.

I think it is important to keep the Salvadoran problem from becoming or being part of the East-West strategy because this would be an extremely negative confrontation. We must work to get the East-West confrontation out of El Salvador. In this way, the conflict can be solved in accordance with Salvadoran interests and not with those of the superpowers. Therefore, Salvadoran objectives and aspirations must be the basis for a solution. Objectives that are foreign to the area where peace must prevail should not be introduced and all confrontations must be [word indistinct].

Opposes 'Cuban Interventionism'

PA090028 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Speech by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco at luncheon given by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta in San Salvador on 7 January -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We defend the Salvadoran Government and people because we have learned well the lesson of our own history. We are very familiar with Venezuela's history. We understand the Salvadoran process well. Permit me (?to stress this). From experience, Venezuela understands the tragedies caused by Cuban interventionism. As I said, our fatherland experienced a fratricidal struggle promoted by those who sought to bury the recently established regime of freedom in order to impose tyranny even more cruel than that which we had experienced in our agitated history. In Venezuela, they suffered their most spectacular military and political defeat. Today Venezuelan democracy is a reality due to the patriotic alliance that was established in those dramatic years between the civilians and the military.

El Salvador will overcome the Cuban intervention as Venezuela did. We are here to reiterate Venezuela's fraternal solidarity with the heroic people of El Salvador. We understand their suffering because we experienced similar changes. We understand the Salvadoran people's deep desire for peace because that is the desire of all patriots who are not merely guided by (?feelings of opposition but those in favor of the supreme) interests of the fatherland which lead to the rejection of everything opposed to it. We understand the need for international support. Today we repeat that we will continue to give as much support as possible for the full exercise of the free determination of the Salvadoran people.

President Herrera Campins has been emphatic in repeatedly defending democratic consolidation and the program of social reforms that democratic civilians and military men are carrying out here despite the criminal harassment of those who have a nihilist concept of violence. We understand well the complex characteristics of this crucial hour for El Salvador which is also a crucial hour for the future of all Latin America. The struggle that democratic civilians and military men are waging today against extremism is also the struggle of the democratic majorities on the American continent.

When he addressed the 36th UN General Assembly in September, President Herrera Campins energetically denounced the terrorist actions of the two antidemocratic extremes. To the government that you lead, Venezuela reiterates the most firm and determined moral and political support for your efforts on behalf of democracy and social justice.

We are aware of the difficulties that you will face. However, aware of your irreproachable record as a democrat and as a servant of your noble people, we can only predict the victory of the Salvadoran people in the search for progress in freedom.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples of America understand and support the democratic process being carried out in El Salvador. The most conclusive proof of this assertion is the resolution passed by the 11th OAS General Assembly. Through the resolution, 22 countries of the continent repudiated violence and terrorism and expressed the hope that the Salvadoran people will achieve peace, social justice and nonintervention.

The OAS decision in favor of the democratic authorities and the people of El Salvador represents moral support of the highest order. It is a very firm reply to those who want to internationalize the conflict. Venezuela supports the peoples' inalienable right to self-determination. So far, civilized society knows no a better means to express that right than through the path of democratic consensus. The successful election in Honduras and the forthcoming culmination of the electoral process in Costa Rica, Guatemala and el Salvador lead to Latin American optimismism about the future of democratic convergence in our georgraphic area. As Latin Americans, we hope that Nicaragua will follow this same course.

I would also like to express my recognition to the armed forces. The military must serve with democratic faith their fatherland's destinty. They must be above partisan interests and must contribute their efforts to consolidate freedom and social justice, thus making them worthy of the people's warm and sincere recognition. The nations of the pluralist world, seeking the common good, face various challenges. In order to make it integral, development must be understood from the economic and social points of view. All citizens are involved in the integral development of nations. That is why everyone's participation is essential. This participation in the social, economic, cultural and even moral areas must take place in an orderly and institutional manner not only so that this participation will be more fruitful and effective but also so that it will be just in its realization of efforts and in its achievement of the goals of the process.

However, the objective of development would be useless if were at the mercy of any deviate who, in a fit of passion, could ruin all the patriotic efforts for the common good. Here lies the fundamental mission of modern, patriotic and conscious armed forces; to produce a framework of security in a de jure system so that the citizens, dedicated the working either with their minds or hands, can constantly contribute to social reform, peace, justice and the greatness of the fatherland. Along with the civilians, the armed forces also have the noble task of guaranteeing the path of progress in freedom which long-suffering Salvadoran people deserve. We know how hard this task is, we respect and support it.

Chavez Mena Welcomes Support

PA100205 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jan 82 pp 34, 25

[Excerpt] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has said that "the Venezuelan foreign minister's visit which ended yesterday constitutes not only a political support for our process but the crystalization of solidarity support in the economic sphere which will result in immediate fruits for our country." Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco headed a high-level Venezuelan delegation to our country in order to continue negotiations in the area of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, especially regarding foreign trade, financial cooperation, air transportation and technical cooperation.

It was said that Venezuela will not only extend the deadline of a $10 million deposit at the Salvadoran Central Bank to strengthen the balance of payments but will also study the possibility of making a new $15 million deposit. Another $22.5 million will be deposited in the next few days. These funds can be converted into long-term loans to finance projects for the country's economic and social development. Venezuela will finance two housing projects and a hydroelectric project valued at $51 million when the negotiations end.

ARMY ON ALERT DUE TO FMLN OFFENSIVE ANNIVERSARY

PA101824 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 10 Jan 82

[By Rhina Guadalupe Serrano]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The General Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces has declared itself in a state of emergency due to the first anniversary of the general offensive launched by the leftwing FMLN.

On 10 January 1981 the FMLN began a guerrilla offensive throughout the country to militarily overthrow the current Salvadoran regime. The offensive soon began to lose force, although the FMLN still has not stopped its activities, as military sources have reported on several occasions.

The order on the state of emergency was issued to all garrisons in the past few hours in anticipation of what may occur on the first anniversary of the leftwing guerrillas' general offensive. Patrols have been intensified in San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel, the country's three main departments, since the heaviest actions of the FMLN occurred in those areas last January.

Heavy Fighting in Usulutan

PA092151 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Jan 82 pp 4, 19

[Excerpts] There was heavy shooting for several hours yesterday in the suburbs of the cities of Puerto Parada, Concepcion Batres, San Marcos Lempa, San Jorge and El Transito in Usulutan Department according to sources in the armed forces. Action began in Usulutan at 0500 when groups of terrorists began harassment operations around this departmental highway [as published]. Telephone communications were temporarily interrupted while the insurgency and counterinsurgency action was going on. Interdepartmental and urban transportation was interrupted both in Usulutan and along the section of the coastal highway which connects with Zacatecoluca, San Jorge, Puerto Parada, San Marcos Lempa bridge and other places.

Harassment in Nueva Concepcion, San Marcos Lempa and Puerto Parada, Usulutan Department, lasted approximately 4 and 1/2 hours until military and security reinforcements arrived to repel several hundred terrorists who attacked the suburbs in those localities.

Operations lasted almost as long in San Jorge and El Transito, San Miguel Department. Many extremists arrived and attack public buildings as well as private homes in those places. The extremists threatened to take reprisal against the residents if they did not support their activities. Military troops arrived and the terrorists began to withdraw. According to reports we received yesterday in official sources, casualty figures for the troops or the terrorists have not been determined.

More on Guerrilla Attacks

PA092332 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jan 82 pp 4, 11

[Text] More than 300 guerrillas attacked Usulutan yesterday for 9 hours and 20 of them were killed when the armed forces repelled them. One soldier killed and five wounded. According to reports, shots were heard in various parts of the city at 0400, particularly locations which the army guards such as the IRA (the Institute for the Regulation of Provisions), the gasoline station and other places. As time went on and the people began to go to work, the guerrillas increased their attacks in various places until they had completely paralyzed businesses, transportation and so forth. A guerrilla hurled a hand grenade at a house located in the business district. It exploded inside immediately killing an unidentified minor.

Col Elmer Gonzalez Araujo, chief of the military detachment, told this newspaper that the city has been attacked three times in less than 2 years. However, he explained, the garrison has not been the target of the guerrillas as has been rumored. The attacks have occurred at various checkpoints. He said that the subversives were wearing blue shirts and black berets and carried FAL, Galil and G-3 rifles and RPG-2 grenade launchers. During the attack, the subversives were unable to move around in the city. They took up positions and fired until the army made the guerrillas withdraw and flee toward the southern sector of the city.

Vehicular traffic of private cars and buses started to pick up around noon. The banks, shops and the market remained closed. Only small stores and businesses opened their doors from 1300 on.

According to reports, the bodies of dead guerrillas, some with their weapons still beside them, could be seen in various part of the city. Those who were wounded were able to flee. We have reports that Ereguayquin and Ciudad Batres were also attacked by guerrillas. Several businesses were attacked in Ereguayquin; a bar was looted of all its liquor. The attackers were unable to stay very long because military reinforcements arrived quickly.

FMLN REPORTS SEIZURE OF USULUTAN, OTHER ACTIONS

PA092140 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[War report from Francisco Sanchez eastern front, southern zone -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 January in the (Tres Calles) area of Usulutan, a group of FMLN sappers dynamited two high-tension towers located near (Tres Calles). One of them was demolished and the other damaged. Hours later, two electric poles and the respective transformers were blown up, leaving (Sierra Blanca) canton without power. Today's darkness is tomorrow's light of freedom.

Later, two other transformers located near the post in (Sierra Blanca) on the coastal highway were blown up. There was a clash with an enemy patrol, which fled our forces' fire. On 7 January at 0530 our forces positioned themselves on the stretch of the coastal highway between km 83 at the places known as (La Casona) and (La Nina). At approximately 0630, our forces clashed with 50 army troops who were marching along the road. The enemy suffered 6 casualties and 130 G-3 cartridges and a G-3 clip were seized. The enemy fled and our forces pulled out without suffering any casualties. At 1630, Three Fuga-Magister planes appeared in the vicinity of (Tres Calles). The planes bombed and strafed the coastal highway. No casualties were reported among the civilian population or our forces.

On 7 January at 0900 in the area of La Union, Conchagua, FMLN forces ambushed an army convoy on the Pan-American Highway. The ambush occurred near El Carmen, jurisdiction of La Union. The first vehicle was attacked with rifle fire. The enemy suffered 13 casualties including dead and wounded. FMLN from the second enemy vehicle retrieved the weapons and evacuated nine wounded soldiers amid the fighting. They then fled, leaving four bodies behind. Included among the dead enemy soldiers is Corporal (Hector Arturo Portillo Herrera) of the La Union garrison and Marine (Jose Dolores Corea Cruz). The identity of the two other soldiers could not be determined because they carried no papers.

Subsequently, another enemy convoy with reinforcements was also surprised by our forces and attacked with gunfire. One of the two vehicles was forced to leave the road. This occurred at the place known as (La Palastrera). The number of casualties in this clash could not be determined. Our forces seized 1 G-3 rifle, 5 G-3 clips, 300 7.62-mm cartridges, 2 pairs of boots and 2 berets. Our forces pulled out without suffering any casualties.

Southern area -- San Miguel: at approximately 0500 on 7 January an FMLN guerrilla column under the command of Companero (Calin) raided San Miguel through the south and attacked the traffic police post. The column occupied (Santa Julia) district and its environs for 2 hours. Following 1 hour of heavy fighting, a helicopter gunship flew over our positions and strafed them. Our forces repelled the air attack, forcing the helicopter to withdraw. We withdrew in orderly fashion after accomplishing our mission. We suffered no casualties.

The following is a report on yesterday's seizure of Usulutan by the FMLN: on Friday, 8 January at 0410, an FMLN column led by Commander (Cirilo) raided the city of Usulutan. Ten minutes after the raid began, an attack was launched against military detachment No 4 based in this city. The FMLN attacked with rifles and RPG-2 fire. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy was not determined. Ammunition and war materiel were seized during this operation. At 0430, our forces moved on the (Agricultural Development Bank) branch in southern Usulutan. The enemy tried to penetrate this position with three troop carriers but was repelled by our forces. Rio Molino: The enemy was dislodged by our forces, which occupied its positions.

In downtown Usulutan, our forces advanced to (El Calvario), where the enemy was positioned. Heavy fighting with forces of the dictatorship occurred. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy could not be determined. Heavy fighting took place at the railroad station, where the enemy forces tried to encircle our forces. Our forces repelled the attack and maintained our positions. During the fighting, the enemy used a helicopter gunship which indiscriminately strafed private homes. In its bid to stop the advance of our forces, the enemy used 60-mm mortars as well as M-79 and (DG-3) grenades. After 8 hours of combat, the dictatorship had suffered eight wounded and five dead. We mourn the heroic death of Companero (Anibal) who was a squad leader. Two of our companeros were slightly wounded but they have since recovered.

Our forces retreated through the southern section of Usulutan toward Puerto Parada [name indistinct] where we addressed the civilian population at 1730. They were briefed on the political-military situation in our country. To show their cooperation and support for our struggle, the people donated 120 colones.

Concurrently with this operation in Usulutan, a column of combined FMLN forces occupied the town of Concepcion Batres at 0530, attacking the local enemy post. As a result of [words indistinct], a G-3 rifle and other war materiel were seized. We do not know how many casualties the dictatorship suffered. We had no casualties.

Following 5 hours of fighting, the enemy sent reinforcements from San Miguel. The reinforcements were stopped and we withdrew without difficulty after another hour of fighting. A light reconnaissance plane was damaged during this battle. It exploded near Usulutan. Between 1630 and 1730 on that same day, a helicopter strafed San Pedro and Obrajuelo, near San Felipe. No resident or FMLN fighter was wounded.

The stretch of coastal highway between Usulutan and San Miguel was blocked after 1830. Vehicular traffic was stopped. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front [as heard]. [Signed] Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta.

Further Actions Described

PA081558 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The FMLN forces scare the enemy. This statement may sound arrogant to people who are not well-informed or unable to have a complete view of the present political and military situation in El Salvador. So far this year, 1982, the revolutionary forces have been operating throughout the country in an undeniable military offensive. In Santa Ana, electric services have been sabotaged, ambushes have been carried out, and barricades have been erected on roads in an ever-increasing pattern. In Chalatenango, in addition to continuous ambushes against the enemy, light poles are being blown up, roads are being blocked and there have been important attacks in Chalatenango, the department's capital.

There have been attacks on other enemy positions. In San Fernando, a large number of troops and paramilitary elements have been eliminated and a large amount of weapons has been recovered.

In San Salvador, telephone repeating stations are sabotaged daily, high-tension towers have been felled, homes and businesses of collaborators of the enemy and the oligarchy have been sabotaged, barricades have been erected and towns such as Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo have been temporarily taken. In Cabanas there have been annihilation and recovery operations. In one of these operations, six soldiers and three paramilitary elements were eliminated and two G-3 rifles, grenades and war materiel were recovered. In Jucuaran, an enemy barracks was attacked. In San Miguel, the city was momentarily taken after an attack on enemy posts. Enemy barracks were besieged while sabotage actions were carried out, recoveries were made, enemy elements were captured, the radio station was taken and arms were seized. In La Union, the city was partially taken when access roads and bridges were placed under FMLN control. In Morazan, a large number of towns were simultaneously attacked throughout the department, 19 rifles and ammunition were recovered and prisoners of war were taken.

These are some facts that effectively explain why Duarte and the degenerate generals are afraid. It couldn't be any other way. The forces of the genocidal army are on the defensive. The day for the electoral farce is practically here and it has been impossible to set up a Central Elections Council, and now the oligarchy is against Duarte; they have to be scared.

In the face of the world's public trial, with the army and junta as the defendants because of the horrible massacres they have carried out -- in Morazan, for example, where approximately 1,000 unarmed children, women and elderly citizens were cruelly murdered -- in the face of desertion, demoralization, fatigue and internal contradictions because of the hunger for power within the national army; in the face of the strengthening of the FMLN with hundreds upon hundreds of new militiamen and fighters; and in the face of massive support for the tasks of popular production and preparation of arms, it is logical and understandable that Duarte, Garcia, Gutierrez, Vides Casanova, and Flores Lima should be afraid. It couldn't be any other way.

Just as our revolutionary people, militiamen, and army know that victory is near because of the advances being made on all fronts, the enemy is fully aware of its failure because of its defeats. And this, undoubtedly, makes them scared. It couldn't be any other way.

Now, the degenerate colonels turned into generals are fighting among themselves. Garcia takes Gutierrez' post; the oligarchy tells Morales Erlich to resign; the army hasn't achieved a single military victory and now has the massacre committed by the criminal Atlacatl brigade on its back.

In view of the obvious crumbling of the military dictatorship, our people advance, our army is hitting the enemy everywhere, the people -- with the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses -- are preparing to wage new battles. Salvadorans, we are moving on. Let's double our efforts. Let's exercise more self-discipline. Let's improve our knowledge on popular arms. In combat, united, we will win.

Paracentral Front War Bulletin

PA091648 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 82

[War bulletin from the Paracentral front in Cabanas Department -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 0900 On January 3, an annihilation ambush as carried out against a military patrol composed of soldiers and paramilitary elements near El Zapote canton, east of Victoria, Cabanas Department. Six enemy soldiers, including a sergeant by the last name of (Fernandez), and three paramilitary elements were killed and five soldiers were wounded. Our casualties included two heroic companeros and two slightly wounded [as heard]. Two G3 rifles, six G3 clips and six M79 grenades were seized. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. Information Section of the FMLN General Command.

GUATEMALA

ARMY CHIEF DECRIES FRENCH ARMS AID TO NICARAGUA

PA091730 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia has stated in a television appearance that the announced French military aid to Nicaragua represents a threat for the Central American countries and Guatemala must, therefore, be resupplied with arms to be able to counteract the threat. The military chief regretted that Guatemala is not receiving military aid from the United States and has been forsaken by President Reagan. He noted that perhaps it is better this way and that Guatemala will try to get supplies in other countries. Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has also referred to the rearming of Nicaragua, noting that that country has priorities that should be ahead of rearming. France announced a few days ago that it will supply military equipment and arms to Nicaragua. The aid, which is approximately for $20 million, included helicopters, patrol boats, trucks and so forth. The French Government has also noted that this aid should cause no concern in the United States because this way, Nicaragua will not depend solely on the communist bloc to secure arms.

Benedicto Lucas noted that Nicaragua is growing as a military threat. Speaking to the news media and to a television audience yesterday, Gen Lucas said that with the military aid Nicaragua will be receiving from France, the Sandinist government will grow as a threat to Guatemala and the Central American countries. Guatemala has no support, General Lucas said. He lamented the fact that while the Sandinist government is growing militarily stronger to implement expansionist projects in Central America, Guatemala does not have -- especially from the United States -- the support that the situation demands. However, General Lucas said, we will face the communist aggression, which is being fed, and this has been proven, by countries such as Nicaragua and Mexico. We are ready for it, the military chief said. Guatemala has no support, but the army chief of staff said the army is increasingly receiving support from the civilian population in its struggle against communist subversion. General Lucas noted that this has been obvious lately, especially in the east of the country where the subversion has tried to implement terrorist plans.

KIDNAPPED ESCUINTLA PRIESTS FREED 7 JANUARY

PA082108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1843 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The papal Nuncio, Monsignor Oriano Quilici, confirmed today that Belgian Priest Paul Schilderman and Guatemalan Priest Roberto Paredes were released last night. A press communique released today said that both priests are enjoying absolute freedom. They had been kidnapped on 4 January from Nueva Concepcion parish in Escuintla Department, south of Guatemala City. During the kidnapping, the parish sacristan was killed.

That same day, a group of unidentified men attacked a convent of Bethlemite nuns in Esquipulas in the eastern part of the country. They destroyed the building and kidnapped Guatemalan Nun Victoria de la Roca Aldana. The whereabouts of the Bethlemite nun are still unknown despite the intensive search by the police.

Belgian Government Protest

PA081908 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans today protested to the Guatemalan ambassador in Brussels over the kidnapping of the Belgian priest, and demanded an exhaustive investigation, recalling the case of another Belgian citizen, [name indistinct] in May 1980 in Guatemala, which was never solved. The Foreign Ministry also demanded that the necessary security measures be taken to protect the lives of Belgian citizens living in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA LODGES COMPLAINT AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA090235 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1855 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Honduras today lodged a formal complaint against Nicaragua regarding alleged violations on Honduran territory. The foreign relations secretary, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, said in a protest note that Soviet-made planes from Nicaragua had overflown Honduras last week and that Nicaraguan troops had crossed the border on several occasions.

The secretary charged that during an incursion on New Year's Eve, Nicaraguan troops killed some 200 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians who had taken refuge in the border area. Nicaragua has denied this charge. Elvir Sierra also said that in the few past days, Nicaraguan patrol vessels had seized several Honduran vessels that were fishing in Honduran territorial waters. Foreign Relations Secretary Sierra said that he hoped the Nicaraguan Government would take the steps necessary to prevent similar violations in the future.

In Managua, Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto last night accused rightwing Nicaraguan rebels who live in Honduras of carrying out lightning attacks in the border area. D'Escoto said that the rebels, allegedly with the support of some members of the Honduran armed forces, had caused the deaths of 150 Nicaraguan soldiers. Some rightists who were followers of the late President Anastasio Somoza fled to Honduras when he was overthrown in July 1970.

NICARAGUA

HONDURAN NOTE NO REPLY TO COUNTRY'S PROTESTS

PA100225 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has received a note from its Honduran counterpart which, according to political analysts, does not reply to the Nicaraguan protest notes regarding the criminal actions that counterrevolutionary bands are carrying out from Honduran territory with the support of certain members of the army of that country. These notes were sent by the Nicaraguan Government with sufficient proof.

RADIO: NORMAL RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'IMMINENT'

PA100158 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Normal relations between Nicaragua and the United States are imminent. Washington has accepted the envoy proposed by Nicaragua and a U.S. ambassador will reportedly be appointed within the next few days. After several months of irregular diplomatic relations, the United States and Nicaragua will name their ambassadors in the next few days. There is no U.S. ambassador in Nicaragua since Lawrence Pezzullo left the post around the middle of August 1981. Since then, the embassy was under (Robert Gamble), the charge d'affaires. It has been reported that if the U.S. Congress approves the person proposed for the post by the executive, (Anthony Clayton) will be the new U.S. Ambassador to Managua.

Washington has approved the appointment of Francisco Fiallos, currently Nicaragua's ambassador to Canada. According to reports it is almost certain that he will be the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States once the official appointment is made by the revolutionary government. Since the first of the year, Carlos Chamorro Coronel has been [break in transmission] as a result of the departure of Arturo Cruz who resigned in November 1981.

D'ESCOTO: U.S. STAGING 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

PA090130 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, has said that imperialism's verbal attacks to discredit the revolution before the world is the new method that the Reagan administration is using against Nicaragua. He made this statement stressing that the imperialist aggression has changed its method and is now staging a diplomatic offensive. D'Escoto spoke before a group of Christians who met at the (Antonio Valdeivieso) ecunmenical center. He was the main speaker at a panel discussion on peace.

(Leonor Arguello de Kipper), the Nicaraguan consul general in New York, was also a guest at this meeting. She denounced the embargo that the transnational news media have established regarding information on the realities of our country. According to Father Uriel Molina, director of the (Valdivieso) center, this meeting is one of several panel discussions to reflect on the unity and peace which are planned for 1982.

In answer to a question posed at the meeting for reflection on peace held last night, D'Escoto said that Nicaragua hopes that after the new Honduran administration takes office, the meeting between the defense ministers of the two countries will be held. This meeting has been proposed on several occasions.

After reviewing the many attacks against our country by counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduras, D'Escoto said that although it is not difficult to continue talking about the good will of the Honduran Government, we still believe that the president and many members of his government disagree with these attitudes. It is obvious that they are unable to control the members of their own armed forces who are increasingly involving their own government and army in these criminal plans. It is also obvious that interests foreign to Central America are driving Honduras to this confrontation.

In answering another question on the four points that, according to Senator Christopher Dodd, have marred the image of the revolution, D'Escoto said that it is evident that the problem is not defending human rights but the U.S. wish to continue being the master of Latin America.

Here is an excerpt of the Nicaraguan foreign minister's statement:

[Begin recording in progress] ...the Congressmen themselves because they were not saying that these facts justified a worsening in the image of the revolution but that these facts have been handled, manipulated, exaggerated and distorted in order to discredit the revolution. In amny other countries, with which the present U.S. administration is improving its relations, they do not have people like those we are forced to arrest because we found them guilty of breaking our law. In these other countries, with which the Reagan administration is growing closer, they simply kill the people. However, nothing is said on this subject because the problem is not defending human rights but rather defending the alleged power of the United States to continue being the master of Latin America.

In addition, I was saying that in some ways the struggle has not ended for us in Nicaragua. It has simply changed in method because now this struggle against Nicaragua has taken a turn to great diplomatic offensives launched from Washington to Europe like the (?Weinberger) mission or the (Cohen) mission which visited the Nordic countries, or like the mission of Vernon Walters to Latin America and like many others which were less publicized but probably had a better chance to be somewhat successful. Then we see that these diplomatic offensives are aimed at discrediting our revolution, at alienating the countries in Europe, Latin America and Africa that are friendly to us so that they will not grant us loans. In other words, the objective was to have them follow the example of the U.S. policy. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON U.S. REACTIONS

PA091355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas spoke tonight about the status of our relations with Washington. He said: The United States does not know what to do with us. It focuses on Nicaragua when all of Central America is in a state of revolution. The gringos' visits have turned boring. [Words indistinct] them and us too. We cannot accept anything if it is not with dignity and sovereignty, he added. Cordova Rivas was interviewed by this station today. He stressed how the United States has lost the significance of the future of the third world countries.

In the wake of the recent visit of three U.S. congressmen, Cordova Rivas said: Although they call themselves friends of the revolution, they cannot understand as politicians that a small country has declared itself free and sovereign. When they come here they speak as if they were talking to a governor of Florida, California or Connecticut.

Here are Cordova Rivas' statements:

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] Well, frankly saying this in an interview with a member of the government junta would have certain international political implications. However, the first impression I have is that the U.S. Government doesn't know what to do with us. This is what I have witnessed. It doesn't know what it can do with us. In addition, it is focusing the revolutionary probelm as if it were only in Nicaragua when it should view all of Central America because all of it is in a state of revolution. It is not true that revolutions can be transferred from one place to another or that they can be exported. Revolutions are born from the heart of the people. If a people have not decided to revolt then there can be no revolution. When the people are no longer afraid of the rifles, the armies are lost no matter how well armed they are. If they don't see the overall problem of Central America, then they cannot solve anything. In addition, they don't want to risk or lose anything. I have said: Imagine the position that the United States would hold if it were to say, I assume all the foreign debts of Central America, and here are $1 billion more for you. [words indistinct] then it would be a reality. However, since we are dealing with the United States and we know what the United States is like, that is no longer possible historically.

[Question] These U.S. congressmen who visited us said that they suggested that the Nicaraguan Government should make a counterproposal to the proposals that the United States has made to improve relations. We have heard Commander Ortega say that we do not admit, that we cannot accept [words indistinct] What do you think regarding this political topic of proposals and counterproposals to improve our relations?

[Cordova Rivas] The problem is that although Senator Dodd and the other two companeros congressmen who came here came with the joke that they are friends of the Sandinist revolution, the mind of U.S. politicians cannot get use to seeing in Nicaragua a free, sovereign, independent and autonomous country, regardless of how small it is. They don't have a clear view of how they should talk to us. Therefore, they come here to talk, even if they don't want to, as if they were talking to a governor of Florida, Texas, California or Connecticut. This is what basically hurts them; the way they talk. We cannot accept anything which is not done with dignity and honor in this country. We cannot, due to reasons related to better material conditions, compromise our national dignity. [end recording]

PAPER COMMENTS ON FRENCH ARMS SALE TO NICARAGUA

FL091253 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Commentary by Miguel Roa of the PRENSA LATINA editorial staff and Miguel Toirac of Havana Television's international editorial staff]

[Excerpts] [Toirac] Very well, this morning we are going to deal with the displeasure that France's military equipment sale to Nicaragua has caused U.S. Government circles. The announcement that was made in Paris and coincides with Minister of Defense Charles Hernu's visit to Washington seems to have upset the U.S. President. Roa?

[Roa] Yes, this announcement of a French arms sale to Nicaragua can be graphically and simply described, in a Pentagon official's words, as a slap in the face for the United States. And it is clearly so because it comes at a time when the United States is practically asking its allies for a military boycott of Nicaragua. In other words, a boycott against the sale of arms to Nicaragua. This represents a new setback for the United States in trying to firmly align its European allies -- in this specific case, France -- with its foreign policy. In other others, there is a series of disagreements, as revealed lately, between the United States and Western Europe regarding the Middle East, Namibia and the issues of disarmament, peace and relaxation of tensions in the continent.

More recently, [there were disagreements] regarding the situation in Poland. And now this one concerning Nicaragua rounds out the disagreements with the old continent, and in this case, France, that had already been made clear in the support that France gave to the guerrilla forces in El Salvador and now made stronger in the specific case of Nicaragua with the announcement of the sale of non-offensive equipment whose value is around $20 million. In doing this, France is telling the United States that it is not the least bit correct when it claims that Nicaragua is a military power that threatens its neighbors in the area or that Nicaragua is delivering arms that it receives to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

[Toirac] Well, Roa, I believe that in the particular case of Nicaragua the desire to have arms for its defense is an act of sovereignty. After all, Nicaragua, first of all, has been the subject of a virtual blockade by the United States. It is the subject of attacks by counterrevolutionary bands. There is an army of mercenaries training for a possible attack on Nicaragua. I believe it has the perfect right to prepare its defense against any kind of attack.

[Roa] Sure, there is no doubt about that. Everyone knows, it is not a secret to anyone, that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are being trained in Florida camps and in other U.S. states. They are being trained for an aggression against Nicaragua. Another thing I want to point out is that a mission, not merely a government mission but a U.S. Senate mission headed by a Democratic senator from the Foreign Relations Committee, Christopher Dodd, has just left Nicaragua. In a statement to the LA PRENSA newspaper, no less -- as is well known, it is a newspaper opposed to the Sandinist government -- Dodd attacked U.S. foreign policy in Central America. He specifically said that the U.S. attitude or policy that President Ronald Reagan pursues against Nicaragua and El Salvador is leading the United States down the opposite road the United States would like to take.

He said that in this case the correct [policy] toward El Salvador would have been [to encourage] a dialogue between the opposing forces in the country. Regarding Cuba [the policy should have been] to acknowledge its existence and influence. And in the case of Nicaragua it should hold talks and abandon the policy of threats.

[Toirac] Of course, I believe that everyone agrees that Nicaragua is a country that should receive assistance. Many governments have not joined or have not permitted, in short, or have not followed the blockade suggested by the United States.

SOVIET GOSPLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

FL091950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR's Gosplan and member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived this morning in Santiago de Cuba on an official working visit. The Soviet leader, who also chairs the socialist countries' computer commission, was received at the Antonio Maceo Airport by Comrade Santos Godoy, alternate member of the Central Committee and second party secretary in Santiago de Cuba.

Ryabov and his delegation are scheduled to visit the territorial data processing enterprise where they will hold talks with Cuban computer officials. The delegation will then visit places of historical and tourist interest.

Meeting With Perez Gonzalez

FL090153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's GOSPLAN and chairman of the CEMA countries intergovernmental commission on computer systems, was received at the main offices of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN] by its president, Comrade Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, which was held in the atmosphere of fraternity and mutual cordial understanding characterizing the relations between the two countries, topics related to the development of electronic computer system in our country, cooperation in this field and other matters of interest to the two sides were discussed by the participants.

Others attending the meeting for the Soviet side were Vitaliy Vorotnikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Cuba, and other members of the delegation; and for the Cuban side, Comrades Rodrigo Fernandez and (Daniel Legra), president and first vice president, respectively, of the Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology, as well as Manuel Garcia, vice president of JUCEPLAN.

CANECUTTERS DEVELOP SYSTEM TO BOOST PRODUCTION

FL019435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, the official organ of the party's Central Committee, today carries an item on the sugar harvest which says that 1,812 brigades comprising 73,838 canecutters have pledged to deliver 1 million arrobas or more in the present harvest. GRANMA reports that as of 4 January, there were 405 brigades in the various stages leading to the 1 million arrobas. Of these 405 brigades, more than 100 had cut over 750,000 arrobas. Of these 405 brigades, more than 100 had cut over 750,000 arrobas, the last step to the million. Volunteers, regulars and ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and EJT [Youth Labor Army] members comprise this vanguard force which is the frontline of this people's battle with its spirit and readiness for struggle.

Attendance in the canefields in the last 10 days of December in Las Tunas was 72.4 percent, in Holguin 73 percent and in Santiago de Cuba 73.6 percent. By contrast, Villa Clara was the province with the best attendance record with 86 percent, although productivity was far below the amount of arrobas planned.

GRANMA's commentary notes that the "millionaire" movement can do a great deal to rapidly change the far from encouraging situation in some provinces in terms of the good utilization of manual canecutters.

HAITI

DUVALIER REPORTEDLY WOUNDED IN 20 DEC ATTACK

PA081350 Paris AFP in Sapnish 1330 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (AFP) -- The president of Haiti, Jean-Claude Duvalier, was wounded on 20 December in an attack on his life, French television revealed today. The Haitian chief of state was slightly wounded in the thigh. The wound, apparently caressly attended, became infected, which affected Duvalier's health, the television network added. The situation triggered a political crisis which has not yet been overcome. An official communique issued in Haiti on 29 December indicated that the traditional New Year greetings to the President had been cancelled because he was suffering from "trauma in a leg." According to the French television, which did not mention any source, the story in Haiti is that the president suffered a slight accident in a sports activity.

Government Denial

PA081610 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Jan (AFP) -- The Haitian minister of information and coordination today "formally and categorically" denied here that President Jean-Claude Duvalier had been the object of a recent attack. The minister was referring to reports over French television's Second Channel that Duvalier had been wounded in the thigh and that a political crisis followed in Haiti. "The report is completely untrue and ridiculous. The whole world can prove that there is calm in Port-au-Prince," stated the minister of information, who recalled the official announcement on 29 December that the president had suffered "A trauma in the leg."

He added that on 2 January, Jean-Claude Duvalier made his customary New Year's speech and presided over the offering of a floral wreath to the "unknown fugitive slave" [cimarron desconocido], when the Haitian people could see that he walked without difficulty. The minister concluded by announcing that his ambassador in Paris would lodge a formal protest with the French Foreign Ministry in connection with the "false" television report. According to observers, an attack on the president could not have occurred unnoticed. It would have led to spectacular reinforcement of the security in Port-au-Prince and the speedy transfer of the wounded to a large hospital.

OPPOSITION TROOPS REPORTEDLY LAND ON LA TORTUE

PA102023 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Haitian exiles, followers of Bernard Sansaricq, president of the Haitian (National People's Party), an opponent of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, landed in the last 24 hours on the Ile de la Tourtue, a few kilometers off the northwest coast of Haiti, according to a reliable source in this capital. It has not been possible to contact any Haitian official to confirm or deny the report. However, it was known that a government meeting is being held at the Presidential Palace and that troop reinforcements have been sent to Port-de-Paix, across from La Tortue.

Military Reaction

PA102107 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jan (AFP) -- According to a reliable source in this capital, the Haitian detachment that disembarked today in the Ile de la Tortue has recovered the small military post at Palmiste, which a group of Haitian exiles had occupied last night. The small group of exiles has fled to the nearby hills, where they are being sought at present. Meanwhile, Haitian and U.S. coastguards are patrolling the nearby area, along Miento Channel, in keeping with an agreement signed in September between the U.S. and Haitian Governments to intercept Haitian refugees or boat people who are trying to reach the United States.